

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adams's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, April 17, 1861.

**EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.**—The President has made the following appointments:

Wm. Pinkney Ewing, navy agent for Baltimore, Md.  
J. L. Tallock, navy agent for Portsmouth, N. H.

Also, the following postmasters:  
Charles Lever, Flushing, N. Y.  
Sala Bosworth, Marietta, Ohio.  
D. P. Parison, Cold Water, Mich.  
F. J. Lord, Wilmington, N. C.  
C. W. Chapman, New Bedford, Mass.  
J. P. Fessenden, Lewiston, Me.  
Edward A. Brown, Danbury, Conn.  
George W. Rogers, West Meriden, Conn.  
T. J. Doskane, Stamford, Conn.  
Charles Olmstead, Norwalk, Conn.  
A. B. Calef, Middletown, Conn.  
James Alley, jun., Bloomington, Ill.  
A. W. Faxon, Sonoma, Cal.  
John G. Brown, Sheboygan, Wis.  
C. C. Morton, Eastport, Me.  
Andrew Whiting, Nantucket, Mass.

Of the ten gentlemen in Maryland, to whom Federal appointments were given on Monday, four were Republicans, and six supporters of the Bell and Everett ticket.

Our attention has been called to a paragraph in the *National Intelligencer*, stating that the box sent to the Post Office here, containing two snakes, was directed, not to the President, but to the Smithsonian Institution. It was directed to the President, as anybody desiring to know, can ascertain by inquiry at the Post Office. The *Intelligencer's* paragraph is as improbable as it is incorrect. Snakes are not sent by mail, as a matter of ordinary transmission for scientific purposes.

The Montgomery dispatch of that coxcomb, George N. Sanders, to Dean Richmond, Mayor Wood, and August Belmont, of New York, urging Northern Democrats to "stand by the South," is of importance as illustrating the ideas which have encouraged the present rebellion.

Sanders promises immunity to the Rhode Island flag. This was upon the strength of the recent election in that State, but was written in ignorance of Gov. Sprague's offer of 1,000 men, to help put down the traitors. The Jeff. Davis dynasty are undecieved, by this time, as to the infinitesimal smallness of the aid and comfort to be expected from the North.

The N. Y. *Express* of Monday says: "The currency of the border States is bought by brokers at ten per cent. discount, but the rate for the 'Confederate States' is put up to fifty per cent., which is equal to declining business in it."

The Alexandria *Gazette* of yesterday says that the best offer for Virginia bank notes is ninety cents on the dollar. The Virginia banks have two and a half millions of specie, against upwards of sixteen millions of circulation. If Virginia secedes, it annihilates negro property, which is nearly all there is of available personal property in the State, and the discount lines of the banks become mere schedules of bankrupts. The State debt is forty millions.

**TWO STRINGS TO HIS BOW.**—Extra Billy Smith is up for Congress, to serve either at Washington or Montgomery, as Virginia may stay in or go out of the Union. Smith means to be in office anyhow, and to take all his chances. His providence in that particular never fails him. The last thing he did under the reign of Buchanan was to get a cadetship for a son at West Point. He was then, as he is now, rampant for secession, but as the old Government might possibly stand, he thought best to fasten a son upon it. He now announces himself for Cowes and a market. He is for Congress, wherever he finds a Congress, at Montgomery if he can, but at Washington if he must. If a Congress can be found anywhere in the wide world, Extra Billy means to be in it.

**THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.**—It was announced by telegraph, two or three days ago, that the whole of the \$15,000,000 loan of the "Confederates" had been arranged for in New Orleans. Of course, everybody knows that not a dollar of the loan will be taken anywhere, except upon compulsion, and that it is nothing but a tax upon the rich, under the form of borrowing. The banks, which present the most available aggregations of money, and which cannot keep themselves out of sight, as private capitalists sometimes can, will be bled first and most profusely.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Friday says: "The board of directors of the State Bank yesterday subscribed for \$100,000 of the Confederate States loan. Two gentlemen of the board stated that they were instructed by a few friends to subscribe for \$65,000, and that this amount was now to their credit in the bank for this purpose."

**BALTIMORE.**—The *Sun* of yesterday is tame enough. Secession is played out in Maryland, and its hitherto rampant organ finds it convenient to cover before the aroused patriotism of the masses.

**A REVENUE OFFICER DISMISSED.**—It will be seen by the following order, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, what all traitors to the Government are to expect from him:

ORDER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 20, 1861.

William F. Rogers, a first lieutenant in the revenue-cutter service of the United States, having, while in temporary command of the revenue cutter "Henry Dodge," in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Texas, it is hereby directed that his name be stricken from the roll of said service.

By order of the President of the United States.

S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

## THE POLICY OF SURRENDER.

When Mr. Lincoln came into power, the policy of surrender, in the treatment of secession, had been tried, and found wanting. Soothing remedies had been applied for five months, and with the worst possible effect. The Union was already destroyed; secession was waxing stronger and stronger from day to day, and the Government had scarcely an existence.

That being the proved effect of succumbing to rebellion, it is not at all wonderful that the secessionists, in the non-seceded States, were, to a man, for a continuation of the same peace policy, under which their cause was progressing so triumphantly. Hunter, Mason, Clingman, and others of that stamp in Congress, were for giving up what few forts had been saved. Why they were so, is easy enough to be understood. Mason, and Hunter, and Clingman, were acting like men of sense. They wished to dissolve the Union, and they were advocating a policy which they saw was dissolving it. They were marching to their object by a straight road.

But what can be thought of the sense, or patriotism, of men who, with professions of devotion to the Union on their lips, were still found urging a continuance of the policy of surrender, which the experience of the late Administration had already demonstrated to be ruinous?

## VIRGINIA AND PEACE.

If the people of Virginia desire peace, as they have special reasons to do, it is fortunately in their power to assist in its restoration, quite as much, to say the least of it, as the people of any State in the Union. The process is easy, and the way is open. They have merely to discard and repudiate the politicians, who stimulated secession at the outset, and who have been encouraging it ever since, by exciting the expectation that Virginia would join the rebellion, unless certain things were done which everybody knew would not be done, and if certain other things were done, which everybody knew to be inevitable.

These politicians have been threatening for months, that Virginia would secede, unless she could have the Breckinridge platform, with some alterations for the worse, made a part of the Constitution of the United States. And they have also threatened the same thing as inevitable, unless the United States would quietly give up what few forts were left to them in the seceded region, in the general wreck brought on by the treachery of Mr. Buchanan. or it, in any way, the national authority should be asserted against the traitors, thieves, and robbers, who have usurped a temporary authority on the Gulf. It is these threats of politicians in Virginia, a portion of them traitors *per se*, and another portion of them, well enough affected, but destitute equally of sense and courage, which have kept alive the existing distractions to this time.

The people of Virginia are not responsible, as yet, for the language and conduct of the politicians to whom we refer. They have declared for the Union, so far as they have had the opportunity to declare at all, and as we fully believe, they are for it to-day, pure and simple, without any conditions, and in all imaginable contingencies. And they can restore peace and prosperity, by so manifesting their attachment to the Union, as to put an end to the false hopes of their ultimate co-operation in the rebellion, which, more than anything else, have kept the rebellion alive.

The vacillating policy of the men who have assumed to speak for Virginia during the present crisis, has inflicted a wound upon the reputation of that State, which her intelligent citizens cannot but earnestly desire to heal. To illustrate what is thought and said in the border slave States, of the recent course of Virginia, that is of the politicians, not the people, of Virginia, the *Baltimore American* publishes the following, being part of a letter written on the 9th of April, by "a distinguished gentleman of Kentucky":

"If Kentucky and Tennessee, with their compact and central situation, and their two millions of white population, stand fast, as I think they will, then the three free States, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and the seven slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, that surround and border on the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee, must in some degree accommodate their policy to the determined action of those two powerful, central, and combined States, which, unitedly, are stronger than the seven seceded States. At present the great necessity is, that the public mind should emancipate itself from the idea that Virginia is able or fit to lead us in times like these. When the tug comes, it will be hard work for Virginia to save herself; if she does that, she will have to change her notions and her conduct very considerably. Maryland ought no longer to allow herself to be considered a mere satellite of Virginia, but take a resolute stand for herself. She and Delaware united are a full match for Virginia. As long as the rest of the border slave States allow Virginia to imagine that they depend for their sense, their courage, and their policy, on her, we shall have nothing but trouble and uncertainty."

## THE NORTHERN ALLIES.

The Northern allies of secession, never anything but mercenary troops, are succumbing rapidly to the storm which is raging. Witness the following from the N. Y. *Express* of Monday:

"We must not be expected to cease in our opposition to a geographical party, or a geographical Government, but we do not wish to see the Government broken up, and we will do all that can be expected of men in such a trying position, to uphold it. Now that civil war is upon us, and we cannot prevent it, we shall hold it to be a duty to condemn as little as possible, even when condemnation may well be deserved. The past, at least, we can for a time, in a great degree, forget, and the present we shall, under the extraordinary perils in which the country is placed, criticize as little as possible, unless in so doing we think we can do good. A few words more—as to what we think the President should do, (and the words are more valuable from an opponent than if from a friend,) because acts thus advised by an opponent cannot be complained of, if adopted. '1st. Not another mail should be sent to South Carolina. Twice has our flag been fired upon there, without direct, immediate, over-

whelming necessity, and South Carolinians, by their own act, cease to be our countrymen.

"2d. Not another gun, cannon, revolver, or pound of powder, should be permitted to go to the seceded States. The President of the United States, through his revenue officers, should instantly stop their exportation, and States should stop their inter-transit trade.

"3d. The port of Charleston ought to be instantly blockaded. There may be no law for it, but South Carolina has put herself out of the protection of any law of ours. She does not respect us, and we cannot be expected to respect her."

## THE NEW YORK HERALD CUTTING.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday finishes up in fine style its abandonment of its secession friends. It says, in so many words, that Mr. Lincoln is only doing what Mr. Buchanan ought to have done five months ago.

From the New York *Herald* of April 16.

"The measures that have been adopted, within the last few days, by the Government of Mr. Lincoln, entirely change the aspect of public affairs. Had a similar course been pursued five months ago, the last would have been heard of secession before now. Not the firing of a gun would have been needed; the fortifications upon the coast would have been rendered impregnable against local attacks; and, with the exception of South Carolina, no State would have withdrawn from the Union. Such a policy was strongly recommended to Mr. Buchanan's Administration, at the time, by the New York *Herald*; but treason in his Cabinet, and the atrocious perfidy of many others who surrounded him, prevented his acting in accordance with the exigencies of the period. It is better, however, late than never."

"Republicans look upon it as inevitable, and Democrats have been gradually becoming disgusted at the neglect and ingratitude with which they have been treated by a section, for which they have fully borne the heat and burden of conflict, for so many years. Fire-eaters have accustomed themselves to adopt an indiscriminate tone of hostility towards citizens of the non-slaveholding States, which would have long ago alienated their friends, but that the party attachment of the latter has been founded upon principles, not recklessly to be abandoned. 'The policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln, as set forth in his Proclamation, and his speech to the Virginia commissioners, is, on the whole, approved by the masses in the community. It cannot harm the North eventually; and, if the damage it may inflict upon the South is to be regretted, it will be none the less well, if it secures final peace to the country.'"

## TERRIBLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The *Baltimore American* has been permitted to publish the following extract from a letter from a Mississippi planter:

"—, Mississippi, April 7, 1861. 'I cordially approve the course old Maryland has pursued in these secession times, and I sincerely pray she may remain firm in the Union; and if she has any regard for her own future peace and happiness, she will do so, and especially if she regards the stability of the best Government that ever did or will exist. 'Our situation here is truly deplorable. We are ground down with taxation and revenue; all credit and confidence gone, and not money enough to even pay the taxes. 'The people in the interior of the country are without bread or meat, and without money or credit to buy; they have even to apply to their enemies, the people of the West, for corn on credit, and they were generous enough to give them thirty thousand bushels. Most of it was obtained from 'Old Abe's' immediate neighborhood. If the border States remain firm, we cannot endure any length of time this corrupt Southern Confederacy. 'The power of the people has already been taken from them, and is held by the few. We begin to see it and to feel it. I verily believe, if the question of reunion was even now submitted to a vote of the people, it would be carried by thousands. Texas is already in commotion. North Alabama declare themselves in the Union, and intend to hold a Federal court. The fire has already commenced, and will in time burst forth here. Peaceable secession is a humbug. We gain nothing by it; our slaves are no more secure; our territory is gone. Let the border States join the Southern Confederacy, and slavery is gone. Let all who desire the permanency of the institution by all means oppose it. Bring down Canada to the border line, and your slaves are free, and civil war would be inevitable. Neither in your day nor mine would there be peace. 'But our Southern demagogues and fire-eaters will, in their pompous way, tell you 'Cotton is King'—it will rule the world; and in the event of a war, this king would be powerless. Who would then respect it? Its throne would fall. 'A few months since, the excitement was great. The blood was at fever heat. Our streets were thronged with these valiant men wearing cockades. It was treason to name the Union, and I verily was afraid the scenes of the French Revolution would be acted over in our midst; but as the time for tax-paying arrived, with it has come reflection—the feelings of many of our people have cooled down to the proper temperature. We can now speak our sentiments, which I assure you is done freely and boldly. Things cannot continue long as they are. Our merchants are doing nothing, our mechanics are out of employ, and our planters can scarcely raise money enough to buy provisions. Indeed, many of them cannot, and do not know what to do. I believe I may safely say a man could have raised, 12 months ago, \$1,000 as easy as he can raise \$10 now.'"

## FORT PICKENS WAS REINFORCED.

The following dispatch was received by Gov. Wise, on Saturday:

By authority of the Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, I have to inform you, for general publicity, that on last night reinforcements were thrown into Fort Pickens by the Government at Washington, in violation of the convention existing between that Government and this Confederacy.

JOHN TYLER, jun.

Hon. H. A. Wisc.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Santa Fe on March 24, says:

"The reading of President Lincoln's inaugural here, yesterday, was the occasion of the most intense excitement. It was proposed to take immediate possession of the Government property, which could easily have been done, as there are but fifty soldiers in barracks. But better counsel prevailed, and now I believe the people are willing to await the action of Missouri, with whom they consider their destinies so interwoven, that they must follow her lead. 'The citizens of Arizona held a Convention in the town of Mesilla on the 16th inst., and resolved themselves out of the Union. Whereupon, Gen. W. Claudio Jones announced himself a candidate to represent Arizona in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

The Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky have respectively responded to the Government's call for troops, as given below.

The Secretary of War will, however, receive the services of independent companies from those States, volunteering directly to the Federal Government.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15, 1861.

Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say, emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States.

B. MAGOFFIN, Gov. of Ky.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secy of War.

RALPH, April 15, 1861.

Your dispatch is received, and, if genuine—which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt—I have to say, in reply, that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration, for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South, as in violation of the Constitution and a usurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country, and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your call is received by mail.

JOHN W. ELLIS, Gov. of N. C.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secy of War.

## DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTMENTS.—Edward B. Neally, second-class clerk in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

William Laidlaw, a clerk of the same class, in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Richard M. Ross, of Ohio, and James M. Beard, of Iowa, first-class clerks in the Land Office.

REMOVAL.—John P. Wolf, of Penn., second-class clerk in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

RESIGNATIONS.—John Ambler, of Va., fourth-class clerk in the Bureau of Construction.

Joseph S. Robinson, jun., of N. C., second-class clerk in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

John W. Daniel, of D. C., a first-class clerk, and A. Moise, of Penn., a third-class clerk, both of the Sixth Auditor's office.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE NAVY YARDS.

Norfolk.—William Emerson, master ship joiner.

Richard C. Hough, master builder.

George A. Scott, assistant inspector of timber.

John J. Williams, foreman coopersmith.

Peter Gallie, keeper of the fire engines.

Joseph Winslow, master mason.

Thomas J. Hobbay, master painter.

Boston.—John C. Chapman, superintendent of machinery.

Charles Field, clerk of the yard.

Hiram Cuts, master plumber.

William Hitchborn, master joiner.

Elbridge Gardner, master of the laborers.

William B. Sprague, master carpenter.

William M. Lewis, master block-maker.

FORT SUMTER.—IN IDENTITIES FROM THE CHARLESTON PAPERS.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The forces of Major Anderson were entirely inadequate to effectually work the guns, and attend to the incidental requirements. It is not to be wondered at, under the circumstances, that Fort Sumter surrendered. The men were on duty thirty-six hours, with balls or shells striking the casemates and guns of the fort constantly. Competent military men state, that the intense vibrations, or shock, produced on the brain and nervous system of those in the vicinity, is terribly exhausting.

At the siege of Sebastopol, the men who worked the guns were relieved every twenty minutes, and groomed with whisky and flannel, to enable them to endure the concussion produced by the firing of their own guns, and the shock of the enemy's balls and shells striking the fortification. The concussion attending the firing of a Columbiad, in the enclosed casemate of a fort, is said to be terrible.

Three times Anderson's barracks were set on fire, and twice his men extinguished the flames; but, to do this, it was necessary to employ all the force in drawing water.

More effectively to do this, it was necessary that some men should go outside the walls and hand buckets through the port-holes, being meanwhile exposed to the terrific fire of the batteries. This expedient for obtaining water was not resorted to until the third time the quarters were on fire, and the fire and flames had increased to such an alarming pitch. Meantime Major Anderson's guns were silent, and his enemies active. By noon the flames burst from every quarter, and from many of the port-holes, and it soon became evident that the destruction of the fortress was complete.

More engines have been sent down to Fort Sumter. The fire has been thoroughly extinguished, but it is necessary to cool off the magazines, as they are still very hot, and they are afraid to open them lest they explode by ventilation. One hundred and twenty-six barrels of powder are still in the magazines.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The recent storms, attendant with heavy rains, have done considerable damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and, up to the latest accounts, travel, especially in the vicinity of Hancock, had been suspended.

The telegraph has announced the arrest of Lieutenant Reid Worben by the secessionists at Pensacola, whether he had been sent with dispatches by the Government. Lieutenant Reid Worben, in a note to the New York papers, states that he is at present attached to the steam frigate *Merrimack*, and that he has never been to Pensacola.

A dispatch from Annapolis, the first received over the recently completed telegraph to that place, states that the Government has ordered the removal of the arms and ammunition from the battery at the Naval School to the practice ship *Constitution*. The watchmen on the station have been armed, and other precautions taken.

The discovery of oil wells continues in Kansas and the adjacent country in Virginia.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "The farmers residing on James river report a general destruction of their wheat crops on the flats between here and City Point, by the recent freshet. To such an extent were the fields damaged, it is feared by many that they will be of no use during the entire season. Some will be turned to account by being planted with corn."

The rains of Friday and Saturday caused a great rise in the upper Potomac. The railroad between Martinsburg and Cumberland, in several places, was submerged, and a delay took place in the passage of the trains. At Harper's Ferry, the water was within a few feet of the railroad bridge.

The Bank of Charleston has taken \$50,000 of the Confederate loan.

Reliable advices from Norfolk inform us that the United States forces are busily employed in removing ordnance and ammunition from Gosport navy yard to Fortress Monroe. —*Richmond Enquirer*, of Monday.

The census returns actually show that the number of fugitive slaves successfully escaping from the border States in the year 1860 was considerably less than half the number that successfully escaped in the year 1850!

In the navy yards at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, there are 14 ships of war which can be got ready for sea in a few weeks. These vessels carry collectively 378 guns, and will be manned by about 5,000 men. The greatest activity prevails in all the navy yards, and, in fact, in every department of the Government.

At Philadelphia, the Germans are coming forward as volunteers in great numbers. One regiment has been already filled up by them.

A new effort is to be made to contest the will of the late Senator Broderick, on the ground of forgery. His estate is estimated to be worth two millions of dollars.

We learn that several gentlemen of great wealth intend to furnish funds to start a secession paper in this city, the first number to be issued on Monday next.—*Baltimore Patriot* of the 16th.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GUARDS, ATTENTION!

You are hereby requested to meet at your armory this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. It is earnestly desired that every member will be present, as business of importance will be submitted for your consideration.

By order of the Captain:

JOSEPH B. GRANT,

Secretary.

april 17

## ATTENTION, EXEMPTS!

All those citizens of Washington exempt by over age from the performance of military duty, who feel disposed to devote all their remaining physical and mental energies to the service of their country, in the defence of its capital against traitors and rebels, are requested to call at this office, and at the offices of the *Intelligencer* and the *Star*, and enrol their names, preparatory to a meeting to be held on Saturday evening next, in the vestibule of the City Hall.

[The *Intelligencer* and the *Star* will please copy.]

april 17

## UNION MEETING THIS EVENING.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Union will be held at the Old Trinity Church, on Fifth street, between D and E, opposite the City Hall, at 7 o'clock this evening. Hon. C. M. Clay, Professor Daniels of Wisconsin, S. B. Dutcher of New York, G. P. Edgar of Illinois, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. All friends of the cause are invited.

W. C. PARSONS, Chairman.

D. BREED, Secretary.

april 17

## VOLUME FIFTH, MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

THIS edition of Macaulay is worthy of special attention, inasmuch as the fifth volume contains a large amount of matter not contained in any other editions, comprising a Biographical and Critical Sketch of Macaulay's Life, Character, and Writings, by S. Austin Allibone; a double-page facsimile, from one of Macaulay's latest manuscripts; a full and elaborate Index to the five volumes; while the Additional Notes to the first four volumes have been incorporated from the last London edition. It is therefore claimed for this edition that it is the most complete, accurate, and satisfactory of any ever before published. For sale by

FRENCH & RICHSTEIN,

278 Pennsylvania avenue, between

Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

april 17—1w

## Navy Supplies—1861-62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

March 15, 1861. Separable PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given) every two thousand pounds (weight) at the United States navy yards, at Charleston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky. The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superior flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape to the samples which are deposited in the said navy yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau. No biscuit will be required at Gosport in tight barrels.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brand, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, free of ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, lity to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar, shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guarantee that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles, to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be according to the samples at the said navy yards, and be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel. The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1-16 inch thick; the staves not less than 3-4 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1-16 inch in width and 1-16 inch in thickness, and one on each chime 1-16 inch in width and 1-16 inch in thickness, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and shall contain no more than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white-oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well pain ed; the staves no to be less than 3-4 inch thick, and the heads not less than 1-16 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop